(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2215.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *June* 8.

HONOURABLE Michael J. Stone, member from Maryland, appeared in the house, and took the oath.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a petition from Nicholas Pike, of Newbury-Port, Massachusetts—the prayer of which was, that congress would pass a law to secure to him his property in a work which he had published with great labour and expence, entitled, "A Complete System of Arithmetic"—this was referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to secure to authors the benefit of their publications.

Upon motion, it was voted, that the several petitions from tradesmen and manufacturers should be transmitted to the senate.

Mr. Madison, agreeably to notice, moved, that the house now form itself into a committee of the whole upon the state of the union, to take into consideration the subject of the amendments, agreeably to the fifth article of the constitution.

Mr. Smith (of South-Carolina) suggested the inexpediency of taking up the subject at the present moment, in a committee of the whole, while matters of the greatest importance, and of immediate consequence, were lying unfinished. The great business of the revenue appeared to him to claim a constant and uninterrupted attention till completed—He moved, therefore, that instead of referring the subject to a committee of the whole, a select committee should be raised, to take into consideration the amendments proposed by the several states.

Mr. Jackson—I am opposed, Sir, to taking up the subject of amendments to the constitution, till we have had some experience of its good or bad qualities. The constitution may be compared to a ship that has never yet put to sea; she is now laying in the dock; we have had no trial as yet; we do not know how she may steer; what sort of a helm she carries; we cannot determine with precision whether she sails upon an even keel or no. Upon experiment she may prove faultless, or her defects may be very obvious; but the present is not the time for alterations. Very important and urgent business now requires the attention of this honourable body; business of such consequence as that of revenue, without which the constitutition is of very little importance in itself considered. Should amendments now be taken up, it will be months, perhaps, before we can get through with them; mean time, the important interests of our constituents are sacrificed.—The state that I have the honour to represent has ratified the constitution without specifying any amendments, they are satisfied with it in its present form, till experience shall point out its defects. I move, therefore, Sir, that the consideration of the subject of amendments be postponed till the first of March, 1790.

Mr. Goodhue observed, that though he considered it as being premature, to take up the subject of amendments at the present time, yet he could not conceive the propriety of postponing the matter to so long a period. It certainly was the general idea, that amendments should be considered, and a regard to the wishes of our constituents required that they should be attended to as soon as public interest permitted.

Mr. Burke made some objections of a similar import with those which fell from Mr. Goodhue, and thought that the subject of the revenue was of the greatest importance to be immediately attended to.

Mr. Madison observed, that the subject had been postponed from time to time, that the members might have opportunity more fully to make up their judgements upon it—a fortnight has elapsed since the first assigned period, and if the motion for a further distant period should be adopted, it would be construed into a design to take no serious notice of the business. The propositions for amendments to the constitution came from various quarters, and those the most respectable; and therefore to give some degree of satisfaction, it seemed necessary that congress should, as soon as possible, attend to the wishes of their constituents. He did not propose that a full investigation should *immediately* be gone into, but to quiet the apprehensions of a great many persons, respecting the securing certain rights, which it was supposed were not sufficiently guarded; he thought it necessary that congress should commence the inquiry, and place the matter in such a train as to inspire a reasonable hope and expectation that full justice would eventually be done to so important a subject.—He therefore renewed his motion for the house to go into a committee of the whole, that the investigation of the business might at least commence.

Mr. Sherman supposed, that taking up the subject of amendments at this time would alarm more persons than would have their apprehensions quieted thereby; he thought that the necessity of amendments would be best pointed out by the defects, which experience may discover in the constitution.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that they had concurred in their vote of the 28th May—by which every member is to be furnished with a complete set of the journals of the late congress.

Mr. White observed, that the subject of amendments was of very extensive importance; he supposed that the house could not, with any propriety, defer their consideration any longer; for although the constitution had been so generally ratified, yet it was evident, that alterations and amendments were expected by perhaps a majority of the people at large.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then introduced a proposition for the appointment of a select committee, to take the business into consideration, and report.

Mr. Page was in favour of a committee of the whole, and urged the propriety of commencing the inquiry without any further delay, as a measure that would be productive of very happy consequences.

Mr. Vining was opposed to the measure for several reasons—the incompleteness of the revenue and judiciary systems; these, he urged, ought to be finished previous to a discussion of amendments: the judiciary system may provide a remedy for some of the defects complained of—and without giving the constitution any operation, it was impossible to determine what were defects or not—and what alterations were necessary. He further observed, that he conceived it necessary previous to any discussion of the subject, that it should be ascertained whether two thirds of the house and senate were in favour of entering upon the business: he supposed that the voice of two thirds were as requisite to sanction the *expediency* of the measure, as they were to the *adoption* of amendments. He was fully of opinion, that experience alone could ascertain the real qualities of the constitution. The people are waiting with anxiety for the operation of the government. What have congress done? Have they passed a revenue law? Is not the revenue daily escaping us? Is it not of immense consequence to complete the system? Let us not perplex ourselves by introducing one weighty and important question after another, till some decisions are made: This mode of introducing one piece of business, before a former one was completed, tends to confuse the mind, and incapacitate it from doing full justice to any subject. He hoped, therefore, that the house would not go into a committee of *the whole* upon this business.

Mr. Madison conceded to the motion for choosing a select committee. He then observed, that he thought it would be attended with salutary effects, should congress devote, at the present time, so much at least as one day to this business, to convince the world, that the friends of the constitution, were as firm friends to liberty as those who had opposed it: the advocates for amendments are numerous and respectable: some alteration of the constitution lays with great weight upon their minds: they merit consideration. He urged the expediency of the measure, from the situation of Rhode-Island and North-Carolina. He had no doubt that it would conciliate them towards the union, and induce them to unite, and again become branches of the great American family. He was, he observed, in favour of sundry alterations, or amendments, to the constitution—he supposed that they could be made without injury to the system. He did not wish a reconsideration of the whole; but supposed that alterations might be made without effecting the essential principles of the constitution, which would meet with universal approbation; these he would propose, should be incorporated in the body of the constitution. He then mentioned the several objections which had been made by several of the states, and by people at large. A bill of rights has been the great object contended for—but this was one of those amendments which he had not supposed very essential. The freedom of the press, and the rights of conscience, those choicest flowers in the prerogative of the people, are not guarded by the British constitution. With respect to these, apprehensions had been entertained of their insecurity under the new constitution; a bill of rights, therefore, to quiet the minds of the people upon these points, may be salutary. He then adverted to the several bills of rights, which were annexed to the constitutions of individual states; the great object of these was, to limit and qualify the powers of government—to guard against the encroachments of the executive. In the federal government, the executive is the weakest—the great danger lies not in the executive, but in the great body of the people—In the disposition which the majority always discovers, to bear down, and depress the minority.

In stating objections which had been made to affixing a bill of rights to the constitution, Mr. Madison observed, that objections to a continental bill of rights applied equally to their adoption by the states. The objection to a bill of rights, from the powers delegated by the constitution, being defined and limited, has weight, while the government confines itself to those specified limits: but instances may occur in which those limits may be exceeded, by virtue of a construction of that clause, empowering congress to make all necessary laws to carry the constitution into execution. The article of general warrants may be instanced. It has been observed, that the constitution does not repeal the state bills of rights; to this it may be replied, that some of the states are without any—and that articles contained in those that have them, are very improper, and infringe upon the rights of human nature, in several respects. It has been said, that bills of rights have been violated; but does it follow from thence that they do not produce salutary effects? This objection may be urged against every regulation whatever. From these, and other considerations, Mr. Madison inferred the expediency of a declaration of rights, to be incorporated in the constitution.

Mr. Madison further observed, That the proportion of representatives had been objected to—and particularly the discretionary power of diminishing the number.—There is an impropriety in the legislature's determining their own compensation, with a power to vary its amount. The rights of conscience, liberty of the press, and trial by jury, should be so secured as to put it out of the power of the legislature to infringe them.—Fears respecting the judiciary system, should be entirely done away—and an express declaration made, that all rights not expresly given up, are retained.—He wished, that a declaration upon these points might be attended to—and if the constitution can be made better in the view of its most sanguine supporters, by making some alterations in it, we shall not act the part of wise men not to do it—He therefore moved for the appointment of a committee to propose amendments, which should be laid before the legislatures of the several states, agreeably to the 5th article of the constitution.

Mr. Jackson observed, That the honourable gentleman's ingenious detail, so far from convincing him of the expediency of bringing forward the subject of amendments at this time, had confirmed him in the contrary opinion: The prospect which such a discussion opened, was wide and extensive, and would preclude other business, of much greater moment, at the present juncture—He differed widely from the gentleman, with regard to bills of rights—several of the states had no such bills—Rhode-Island had none—there liberty was carried to excess, and licentiousness triumphed—In some states, which had such a nominal security, the encroachments upon the rights of the people had been most complained of—The press, Mr. Jackson observed, is unboundedly free—a recent instance of which the house had witnessed in an attack upon one of its members—a bill of rights is a mere *ignis fatuus*, amusing by appearances, and leading often to dangerous conclusions. I repeat, Sir, the present is not the time to bring forward amendments—they must be speculative and theoretical in the very nature of things, and may themselves be the subjects of future amendments. This consideration points out in the strongest manner, the propriety of waiting the result of experiment, to determine the merits of the constitution: to that let us refer the subject, and not waste our time in useless speculations.

Mr. Gerry thought it unnecessary to go into a committee of the whole upon this subject at the present moment—He did not think such a step necessary to satisfy the people, who are fully sensible that congress is now engaged in the great objects of government—he wished however, that as early a day as possible, might be assigned, that the mode of another convention might not be thought of—in which we might lose the most essential parts of the constitution—he observed, that he was not a blind admirer of the system, there were defects as well as beauties in it—but as it was now become the constitution of the union, he conceived that the salvation of the country depended upon its establishment, amended or not—He was further in favour of an earlier day, on account of North-Carolina and Rhode-Island, as the accession of these states to the union was very desirable, and good policy dictated that every proper step should be taken to expedite that event—He was opposed to referring the matter to a select committee—as derogatory to the dignity of the states—he conceived the whole of the amendments proposed by the several conventions, should come immediately before the house—The faith of congress ought to be considered as pledged to take up this business upon the most extensive scale—He therefore moved, that all the various propositions for amendments should be referred to a committee of the whole, and that an early day be assigned to go into a full investigation of the subject—and proposed the first Monday in July.

Several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject, when

Mr. Madison arose and withdrew his last motion for a select committee, and then submitted to the house a resolve comprising a number of amendments to be incorporated in the constitution, these he read for the consideration of the house.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that it was neceſſary the ſubject ſhould be brought forward in ſome form or other. After waiting a conſiderable time for others to do it, he had thought proper to propoſe the form now ſubmitted to the houſe. News-papers and pamphlets were the repoſitories of the ſeveral amendments; thoſe were not the proper ſources; the reſolve is now before the houſe, and they may do what they think proper with it.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the reſolve introduced by Mr. Madiſon ſhould be ſubmitted to the conſideration of a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

Mr. Boudinot propoſed a ſelect committee, to conſiſt of a member from each ſtate.

After a few more obſervations, the motion of Mr. Lawrence being put, was carried in the affirmative.—The houſe then adjourned.

Mr. Livermore was oppoſed to this reſolve--he conceived it entirely improper for any individual member to propoſe any particular number of amendments, which do not take up the different amendments propoſed by the ſeveral ſtates.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee ſeverally roſe to juſtify Mr. Madiſon; they thought themſelves under great obligations to him, and conceived that the mode he had adopted was juſt and fair; and calculated to bring the attention of the houſe to a proper point in determining the ſubject.

BOSTON, *June* 8.

A letter from captain Kendricks, dated at Juan Fernandes, in the Pacific Ocean, May 28, 1788, informs of his having arrived there from the Faulklands, the crew well, and ſhip (Columbia) in good condition; that he parted with the ſloop Waſhington about eight weeks before the date of the above, and preſumed ſhe was at the iſland of Maſafuera, having orders to touch there.

Several papers have announced the death of the dauphin of France, but M. NEBON, merchant in this town, who ſailed from Nantes the 5th of April and lately arrived here, ſays, "That before his departure, he did not hear of the death of the dauphin; but, on the contrary, that he was in good health.—Alſo, that LES ETATS GENEREAUX were not adjourned without day. His departure was 6 days after captain Chace, by whom the foregoing intelligence was brought. And that ſo far from the ſtates genereaux being adjourned without day, two days before he ſailed, the towns of Britanny choſe their repreſentatives to meet the 27th April, agreeable to the letter and order of the king, publiſhed in the town of Nantes, the 23d March laſt."

NEW-YORK, *June* 13.

Copy of the reſolution propoſed by the honourable Mr. MADISON, *in the houſe of repreſentatives, on Monday laſt, when the ſubject of amendments was under conſideration:*

RESOLVED, That the following amendments ought to be propoſed by congreſs to the legiſlatures of the ſtates, to become, if ratified by three fourths thereof, part of the conſtitution of the United States.

1ſt. That there be prefixed to the conſtitution a declaration—That all power is originally veſted in and conſequently derived from the people.

That government is inſtituted, and ought to be exerciſed for the benefit of the people; which conſiſts in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and uſing property, and generally of purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

That the people have an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeaſible right to reform or change their government, whenever it be found adverſe or inadequate to the purpoſes of its inſtitution.

2d. That in article 1ſt, ſection 2, clauſe 3, theſe words be ſtruck out, to wit: "The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative, and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made;" and that in place thereof be inſerted theſe words, to wit: "After the firſt actual enumeration there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to ———, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by congreſs, that the number ſhall never be leſs than ———, nor more than ———, but each ſtate ſhall, after the firſt enumeration, have at leaſt two repreſentatives, and prior thereto."

3d. That in article 1ſt, ſection 6, clauſe 1, there be added to the end of the firſt ſentence theſe words, to wit: "But no law varying the compenſation laſt aſcertained ſhall operate before the next enſuing election of repreſentatives."

4th. That in article 1ſt, ſection 9, between clauſes 3 and 4, be inſerted theſe clauſes, to wit: The civil rights of none ſhall be abridged on account of religious belief or worſhip, nor ſhall any national religion be eſtabliſhed, nor ſhall the full and equal rights of conſcience be in any manner or on any pretext infringed.

The people ſhall not be deprived or abridged of their right to ſpeak, to write, or to publiſh their ſentiments; and the freedom of the preſs, as one of the great bulwarks of liberty, ſhall be inviolable.

The people ſhall not be reſtrained from peaceably aſſembling and conſulting for their common good, nor from applying to the legiſlature by petitions or remonſtrances, for redreſs of their grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed; a well armed and well regulated militia being the beſt ſecurity of a free country; but no perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, ſhall be compelled to render military ſervice in perſon.

No ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe without conſent of the owner, nor at any time but in a manner warranted by law.

No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſes of impeachment, to more than one puniſhment, or one trial for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law, nor be obliged to relinquiſh his property, where it may be neceſſary for public uſe, without a juſt compenſation.

Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

The rights of the people to be ſecured in their perſons, their houſes, their papers and their other property, from all unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, ſhall not be violated by warrants iſſued without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, or not particularly deſcribing the places to be ſearched, or the perſons or things to be ſeized.

In all criminal proſecutions the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the cauſe and nature of the accuſation, to be confronted with his accuſers, and the witneſſes againſt him, to have a compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and to have an aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

The exceptions here or elſewhere in the conſtitution, made in favour of particular rights, ſhall not be ſo conſtrued as to diminiſh the juſt importance of other rights retained by the people, or as to enlarge the powers delegated by the conſtitution, but either as actual limitations of ſuch powers, or as inſerted merely for greater caution.

5th. That in article 1ſt, ſection 10, between clauſes 1 and 2, be inſerted this clauſe, to wit:

No ſtate ſhall violate the equal rights of conſcience, or the freedom of the preſs, or the trial by jury in criminal caſes.

6th. That article 3d, ſection 2, be annexed to the end of clauſe 2d, theſe words, to wit: But no appeal to ſuch court ſhall be allowed where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to ——— dollars; nor ſhall any fact triable by jury, according to the courſe of common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable than may conſiſt with the principles of common law.

7th. That in article 3d, ſection 1, the 3d clauſe be ſtruck out, and in its place be inſerted the clauſes following, to wit:

The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachments, and caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or the militia when on actual ſervice in time of war, or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction, of the right of challenge, and other accuſtomed requiſites; and in all crimes puniſhable with loſs of life or member, preſentment or indictment by a grand jury ſhall be an eſſential preliminary, provided that in caſes of crimes committed within any county which may be in poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which a general inſurrection may prevail, the trial may be authoriſed in ſome other county of the ſame ſtate, as near as may be to the ſeat of the offence.

In caſes of crimes committed not within any county, the trial may be in ſuch county as the laws ſhall have preſcribed. In ſuits at common law between man and man, the trial by jury, as one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, ought to remain inviolate.

8th. That immediately after article 6th be inſerted, as article 7th, the clauſe following, to wit:

The powers delegated by this conſtitution, and appropriated to the departments to which they are reſpectively diſtributed; ſo that the legiſlative department ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the executive or judicial; nor the judicial exerciſe the powers veſted in the legiſlative or executive departments.

The powers not delegated by this conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively.

9th. That article 7th be numbered as article 8th.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 16.

Extract from a proclamation of his excellency J. Parr, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, &c. of his Britannic majeſty's province of Nova-Scotia, dated the 25th ult.

"I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and conſent of his majeſty's council, to publiſh this proclamation, further to authoriſe and permit, and I do hereby further authoriſe and permit the importation of the following goods or commodities into this province—that is to ſay—ſcantling, planks, ſtaves, heading-boards, ſhingles, hoops, or ſquared timber of any ſort; horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, or live ſtock of any ſort; bread, biſcuit, flour, peaſe, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, or grain of any ſort; by *Britiſh* ſubjects, and in *Britiſh*-built ſhips, owned by his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, for the ſpace of ſix calender months, to commence the 25th day of this inſt. May, of which all perſons whatever are required to take due notice.

June 18. The following account of an enormous glutton we have from good authority:—A man in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, by the name of Daniel Pennington, for the conſideration of five ſhillings and ſix-pence, eat *eighty-nine* hens eggs, half a gallon of muſh and milk, and drank one pint and a half of ſpirits in one hour's time; the ſame bounty is offered to any man who will perform a ſimilar voracious act by the perſon who gave the other.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated June 8.

"The impoſt bill ſtill hangs in the ſenate, where many of the propoſed duties are much reduced.—And the impolitic ſyſtem of *diſcrimination* between ſtates in alliance, or otherwiſe, done away."

Extract of a letter from Keene, (N. H.) May 28.

"Laſt week arrived here from the ſtate of New-York, two perſons who belong to this town. They inform, that near 100 head of cattle had died in the ſtate of Vermont, the preſent backward ſpring preventing the owners turning them out to paſture as early as uſual, and their ſtores of hay being exhauſted; they further inform, that in ſeveral towns in ſaid ſtate through which they paſſed, they could not obtain any kind of proviſion, and in one town they gave *nine-pence* for *four potatoes!*—They alſo add, that they came over the Green Mountains the 10th inſt. when the ſnow was two feet deep thereon."

A Boſton paper of the 10th inſtant ſays,—"A veſſel lately arrived at Rhode-Iſland brought in about 700 ounces of gold duſt,—300 ounces of which were ſold a few days ſince to a gentleman in the vicinity of this town, at 4l. 16s. per ounce. The principal part of the gold duſt which is brought into the United States is remitted and ſold at a conſiderable loſs in Europe, owing to there not being a mint eſtabliſhed in the United States, wherein it might be coined."

Several veſſels (ſays another Boſton paper) which have ſailed from this port within theſe few days have evinced the advancement of our manufactures, their ſails being all made of the product of the looms in the Duck Manufactory in this town.

SAVANNA, *(Georgia) May* 28.

Extract of a letter from colonel Maxwell, to lieutenant-colonel Fiſhbourn, dated Midway, (Liberty county) May 24.

"Laſt Tueſday there was a trail of Indians diſcovered, making for this ſettlement, by a few men employed as ſpies. I immediately iſſued orders for embodying the militia, and three ſmall parties were collected on the frontiers that night. On Wedneſday morning as ſoon as Dr. Le Conte's negroes turned out of the fort, the Indians attempted to ſeize on them. Six fellows went out with guns; as ſoon as the negroes diſcovered the Indians they made back for the fort, and the Indians purſued them: there were ſome negroes in the fort with arms, who, with the doctor, fired on them, whilſt thoſe who went out armed, attacked them in the rear, which ſoon made them retreat, with ſome loſs, to a fence, where they kept up a heavy fire at the fort for ſome time without effect. They carried off three negroes. Several parties of men ſoon got to the place, but purſued without waiting to collect a force ſufficient to attack them. Captain Fraſer, with a ſmall party, came up with them on the ſide of a ſwamp, which they immediately ran into, and prevented his charging them. It appears from the beſt accounts, that there are at leaſt fifty in that party. The next morning they killed a man at a plantation of captain Sanders's, juſt below the one which he now plants; and on Friday night, they attacked a ſmall guard within a mile and half of me; the guard beat them off with the loſs of one man killed. They carried off a negro wench and a child a ſmall diſtance from the place, ſtabbed the wench in ſeveral places with a knife, ſcalped her, and killed the child; the wench has come in but is not expected to live. Yeſterday evening, at Mr. Stephen Baker's, three of his negroes went over the fence, who were fired on, and a wench killed and ſcalped. And an attempt to plunder was likewiſe made at Mr. James Wood's, on Friday, but the negroes diſcovered the ſavages at a diſtance, and made their eſcape. They ſeem to have ſeperated into ſ.. all parties, and to be all round us. A party is to go out to-morrow morning. It is thought, by the different trails that have been diſcovered ſince, that there are other parties come into the ſettlements beſides that which attacked Le Conte; if ſo, there is no telling what their numbers are."

The two men killed by the Indians in Liberty county were Mr. Grimes and Mr. James Cole.

Regimental orders, Savanna, May 26.

An expreſs having this moment arrived from colonel Maxwell, of Liberty county, giving a diſtreſſing and very alarming account of the depredations and murders committed by the Indians, at Le Conte's Fort and the frontiers of this county, it is therefore ordered, that the militia of Chatham county do hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's warning. For the preſent the Great and Little Ogechee companies, under proper officers, will march immediately for Le Conte's Fort; a captain's command of the militia in town, and its environs, will march with all diſpatch for Fort-Man, where they will take poſſeſſion of the fort, and govern themſelves in ſuch a manner as will prevent any impoſition from the enemy; captain Lloyd will alſo furniſh one piece of artillery, under proper officers and men, to attend this detatchment; and the major will command the whole. The adjutant will order a town guard for duty immediately, to be kept at the court-houſe, commanded by a ſubaltern, who will mount guard every evening at 7 o'clock, to patrole the town, and prevent a ſurpriſe; the officer will call on the commandant for private orders.

BEN. FISHBOURN,
Lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Chatham militia.

CHARLESTON, *June* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the pariſh of St. John, to his friend in this city, dated May 29th, 1789.

"I am juſt returned from a circuitous ride into the pariſhes of St. Matthew, Congaree, and St. Mark, down Santee, and have the ſatisfaction to inform you, the crops are very promiſing, though young, of indigo and rice. Such a ſpirit of induſtry in the field, and œconomy in families, I never before was a ſpectator of. I hope kind Providence will bleſs the endeavours of ſuch virtuous principles, and enable the planter to meet his indulgent, though ſuffering creditor, the next winter, with a ſatisfactory payment from thoſe parts of our country without expenſive and painful recourſe to law, which at preſent I find too much prevails."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, to a gentleman in this city, received per captain Welſh.

"The ports Aux-Cayes, Jacquama and Jerimie are to be opened by government, after the 1ſt of Auguſt

next; for foreigners to import all kinds of produce, and alſo to export that of this iſland, paying only a moderate duty—the importation of ſlaves is not excepted."

ANNAPOLIS, June 25.

Captain Stephen Stranock, of the John and Jane, arrived in Patuxent, ſpoke, on the 6th of June, the Bowman, captain Dennis Butler, from Virginia, in lat. 36. 10. and long. 64. 12. bound to London, out ſix days, and all well.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 15th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,

TWO parcels or tracts of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about ſix miles of Pig-Point, the one containing about twenty acres, whereon is a very good water griſt mill, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, and other convenient houſes; the other within about a quarter of a mile of the above, containing about 95 acres, well adapted to Indian corn, tobacco, &c. with a ſufficiency of fire wood, fence-rail, timber, &c. for the ſupport of both places, whereon is a good tobacco houſe, 40 by 24 feet, and quarter: alſo will be offered for ſale, the ſame day, ſome valuable STOCK, ſuch as cattle, horſes, hogs, ſome houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, the crop on the ground, and many other things too tedious to mention. One half the purchaſe money to be paid down, for the other half indulgence will be given for twelve months, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, payable to

w3 JOHN W. BURGESS.

June 17, 1789. 10 7/6

Pig-Point, June 17, 1789.

The ſubſcriber has for SALE, remaining on hand, ABOUT 400l. coſt of goods, at the above place;—amongſt which are—two rich ſquare looking-glaſſes, in burniſhed gold frames, varniſhed with rich carved ornaments and medalion and canopy tops, 37 inches by 21, two oval ditto, 27 by 19, three elegant ſquare mahogany Pembroke tables, one dozen neat mahogany ſatin hair cloth bottomed chairs, one dozen neat Florida mahogany chairs, with looſe ſeats, covered with black leather, plated candleſticks, and ſundry other articles neceſſary for furniſhing a houſe, too tedious to mention, which will be ſold very low for ready caſh or a ſhort credit. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber, at the above place, on Saturdays.

SAMUEL LANE.

N. B. All perſons indebted to me are deſired to make payment immediately, as no further indulgence can be given, by S. L.

American Balſamic Ointment,

INVENTED and prepared by William Logan, and ſold by William Alexander, near the Dock, Annapolis, at ten ſhillings the phial, containing two ounces.

This ointment cures all tumors, impoſthumes, ulcers wounds occaſioned by fire-arms or ſharp inſtruments, burnings and ſcaldings, however bad (even by lightning,) and quite obliterates the ſcar in every proceſs. It cures alſo all poiſonous ſtings, and bites of venomous creatures, and inſects—It cures all naſty ulcers in the legs, or elſewhere, and if the bone be effected, it will ſcale it without any inſtrument, and bring up bad fleſh from the bone—it taketh away ſuddenly all redneſs, pimples, and ſun-burns—a green wound dreſſed with it will never putrify—it cures the head-ache by anointing the temples; the ſtomach being anointed with it, no infirmity will harbour there, neither impoſthumes nor conſumptions of the lungs can harbour near it, the body being anointed with it—it helps the cholic and iliac paſſions, the worms and piles—it is a ſure remedy for rheumatic pains, by anointing the place for three or four days together, twice a day—it is a certain remedy for all kinds of gout, &c. &c. &c. This medicine is known by none but the maker.

The ſon of Nicholas Green, of Charles county, was, for two years, afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and in four days, by anointing with this balſam, he was able to walk abroad.

Mrs. Leeke, of Annapolis, was afflicted with a ſevere head-ache, and by anointing her temples with this balſam, ſhe was relieved in a quarter of an hour.

The ſon of John Humphreys, of Annapolis, was afflicted with the ague and fever, and by anointing with this balſam acroſs the navel, it quite relieved him.

Captain Mortimer, in Annapolis, had been troubled with a ſore leg for ſix months, and by this balſam, was relieved in a few days, and is perfectly well.

Mrs. Sewell, of Talbot county, had her teeth looſe, and was in ſuch ſevere pain with the tooth-ache that ſhe could have no reſt, by applying this balſam, in one night her teeth were faſt and her pain gone.

Richard Lockay's ſon, of Annapolis, was afflicted with waxen kernels, and with a large bile the ſize of a hen's egg, and by applying this balſam, it quite diſperſed the whole.

N. B. Said Logan has alſo another balſam that will relieve the palſy in a ſhort time.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the ſtreets called Tabernacle-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

tf JAMES STEUART.

PROPOSALS,

BY

JOHN CHURCHMAN,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A

Variation Chart or Map

Of all the Northern Hemiſphere,

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW,

COMPREHENDING all the empires, kingdoms and ſtates, in North-America, Europe, Aſia and part of Africa, together with the iſlands, oceans, ſeas, &c. thereunto belonging; by which the magnetic variation is determined for any part thereof, for any time paſt, preſent, or to come, with an explanation of the ſame, or the variation and latitude being truly given, the longitude is alſo eaſily determined within leſs than a quarter of a degree, either by ſea or land, which is corrected from the obſervations of the celebrated captain Cooke, deceaſed, and others of the moſt able geographers and navigators during ſeveral voyages round the world.

The work being already encouraged by a very reſpectable number of the firſt characters (whoſe names are propoſed to be publiſhed at a future day) is at preſent fit for engraving; and as the principles on which this ſyſtem is founded, have been already approved of by ſome of the moſt learned mathematicians of the preſent age, both in America and Europe, the patronage of all lovers of ſcience is hereby reſpectfully ſolicited with a hope that this performance will give univerſal ſatisfaction.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be engraved on copperplate ornamented, printed on good paper and painted.

II. The price to ſubſcribers will be THREE DOLLARS for each ſingle copy.

III. Bookſellers and others who ſubſcribe for ſix copies will be entitled to the uſual allowance.

IV. Notwithſtanding ſome of his friends (towards defraying the expence) have paid one third down, yet ſubſcribers may retain all their money until the maps are ſent home, which will be immediately after the work is completed.

V. For the ſatisfaction of thoſe who have advanced part of the money, ſecurity will be lodged in the hands of ſome indifferent perſons of known fidelity for the faithful performance, if it ſhould be by any individual thought neceſſary.

VI. The ſcale will be proportioned to the number of ſubſcribers.

J. CHURCHMAN returns his cordial thanks to all thoſe who ſo liberally furniſhed him during the late war with materials and other encouragement relating to his map of the peninſula between Cheſapeake and Delaware bays, including the ſaid bays, the ſhores adjacent, the maratime parts of Weſt-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and all the Delaware ſtate; and he flatters himſelf (although it was performed under many diſadvantages) that this ſmall ſpecimen of his firſt publication in the line of his profeſſion will operate in the public mind, in favour of the preſent undertaking.

The following is an extract from the report publiſhed in the journal of the houſe of repreſentatives of the Congreſs of the United States of America, for 1789, page 21 22.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Mr. Tucker reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Churchman, agreed to a report thereupon which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where the ſame was twice read and debated by clauſes.

The firſt clauſe in the words following, to wit: "That the committee have conferred with Mr. Churchman, and find that he has made many calculations, which tend to eſtabliſh his poſition, that there are two magnetic points which give direction to the needle; that upon this doctrine he has endeavoured to aſcertain, from a given latitude, and a given variation, what muſt be the longitude of the place; and having applied his principles to many inſtances in Cooke's voyages, has found the reſult to correſpond with conſiderable accuracy with the real facts, as far as they could be determined by the reckoning of the ſhip; that the object to which Mr. Churchman's labours are directed, is confeſſedly of very high importance, and his ideas on the ſubject appear to be ingenious: that with a view of applying them to practice, he has contrived a map and a globe, whereby to ſhew the angles which are made by the interſection of the real and the magnetic meridians in different parts of the earth: that he is alſo engaged in conſtructing tables for determining the longitude at ſea upon magnetic principles: That the committee are of opinion that ſuch efforts deſerve encouragement, and that a law ſhould paſs to ſecure to Mr. Churchman, for a term of years, the excluſive pecuniary emolument to be derived from the publication of theſe ſeveral inventions," was again read, and on the queſtion being put thereupon, agreed to by the houſe.—On motion—Ordered, That a bill or bills be brought in, making a general proviſion for ſecuring to authors and inventors the excluſive right of their reſpective writings and diſcoveries.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the printers hereof.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, a negro lad named PHILL, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high; had on, when he went away, an old oſnabrig ſhirt, pair of blue cloth trouſers, and old felt hat; he appears, when ſpoken to, to be ſomewhat ſilly, walks lame in his right leg, his right thigh is ſomething ſmaller than the other; he was brought from the lower end of St. Mary's county, near colonel Hebb's, about two years paſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

6w LANCELOT WADE.

June 22, 1789. Geo. Digges

RAN away on the ſeventh inſt. a mulatto man named FRANK; he is about twenty years of age, middle-ſized, gray eyes, and pretty well made; his cloaths are uncertain. He was, ſome time before this elopement, taken up and put into priſon in Harford county. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid TWO GUINEAS, and if delivered to me, THREE GUINEAS. w3

RICHARD DARNALL.

June 20, 1789. 10 7/6

Alexandria, May 29, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber will take, as an apprentice to phyſic and ſurgery, a young MAN, who may apply well recommended. w3

2 JAMES CRAIK, ſen.

In purſuance of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, the following property, lying in Queen-Anne's county, and Cheſter-town.

A TRACT of LAND called Darland, containing ſeventeen hundred and fifty acres, about four miles from Cheſter mill; one other TRACT of LAND called Lloyd's-town, containing one thouſand acres, about the ſame diſtance from the Head of Cheſter River. Theſe lands are well adapted to farming, and will be laid off into ſmall and convenient lots; alſo ſundry LOTS in Cheſter-town. The terms of the ſale will be one third part of the purchaſe money, with intereſt thereon, from the day of ſale, to be paid in one year from the ſaid ſale; one other third part of the ſaid purchaſe money, with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale, to be paid in two years from the ſaid ſale, and the reſidue of the ſaid purchaſe money, and intereſt thereon from the day of ſale, to be paid in three years from the ſaid ſale, with good and approved ſecurity; and upon full payment of the ſaid purchaſe money and intereſt, the ſubſcriber will execute to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof, good and effectual conveyances of the ſame in fee-ſimple. The ſale of Darland will commence on Monday, the 20th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. James Harriſs's, tenant on the land; Lloyd's-town on Wedneſday the 22d following, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. Edward Heathers's, living on the premiſes; and the lots in Cheſter-town, on Friday the 24th of the ſame month. ts

JAMES HINDMAN, Truſtee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, May 5, 1789. 7

To be SOLD,

On the 4th day of July next enſuing,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND containing 250 acres, ſituate about three miles from Nottingham, and four from Magruder's ferry. On this land is a good dwelling houſe 30 feet ſquare, together with ſeveral other convenient out-houſes, and a fine young apple orchard. This land is noted for its early paſturage, and abounds with fiſh and fowl. Upon the payment of 250l. a good and ſufficient deed of conveyance will be given, and the remaining money in two other payments to be agreed on on the day of ſale.

The firſt payment will be on the fourth day of July next. A good and ſufficient title will be given to ſaid land, by

3X GEORGE GANTT,
LEONARD TOWNSEND.

Prince-George's county, June 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line, that a diſtribution of land will be made to them at Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on the firſt and ſecond of Auguſt next, agreeably to an act of aſſembly: and at the ſame time and place will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, about 1000 LOTS of LAND, of fifty acres each, for ready money or ſpecie certificates of the ſtate of Maryland. This land lies to the weſtward of Fort Cumberland. For a particular deſcription thereof apply to captain Daniel Creſap, or Mr. John Tomlinſon, who live near the ſame, by w3

DAVID LYNN,
DANIEL CRESAP,
BENJAMIN BROOKES, } Commiſſioners.

3

Prince-George's county, June 1, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the late JOHN BOONE are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly authenticated to the ſubſcriber without delay.

3X ALEXTIUS BOONE, Executor.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by 6

tf *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to J. W.

Annapolis, May 12. 6

RAN away from the subscriber, a young NERGO MAN, called DAVY, on the 13th of March, 1789; his dress is an osnabrig shirt, and cotton waistcoat and breeches; it is probable he will change his dress as he has other cloaths; he is an artful, deceiving fellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and stole a large sum of money two or three days before he went off: it is thought he is gone off with his overseer, ROBERT JACKSON, who is gone away with Joshua Pearce's wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

tf 14 ELIZABETH RAWLINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES 10

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A VENDUE STORE.

IN the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, the subscriber to sell by auction (on a low commission) takes in STORE and HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description. As the situation of the house is in every respect calculated for the business, which, together with his utmost exertions to render every satisfaction on his part, by his punctuality, secrecy, and that dispatch which circumstances will admit of, he hopes to merit the approbation of a discerning public, tf

Who am their's, 9

Much devoted to please,

MICHAEL SHANNON.

N. B. The days of sale will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and goods taken in at any times.

PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD, for ready cash, by virtue of a deed of trust, on Tuesday the 20th of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the house occupied by Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, in Charles county, (and formerly the property of the said Edward Jenkins) to wit:

ONE TRACT of LAND called BATCHELOR's HOPE, containing one hundred and eighty acres; one other TRACT of LAND called THE MAZE, containing two hundred and forty-nine acres; part of one other TRACT of LAND called PYE's HARDSHIFT, containing one hundred and sixty acres; also the LIFE ESTATE of the said EDWARD JENKINS and his sister SARAH BOWLING, in the three following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, to wit: one parcel called THE FOLLY, containing fifty-seven acres; one other parcel of LAND called THE COLT, containing forty-five acres, and one other parcel of LAND called OGDEN's CONTENT, containing one hundred and four acres; also twelve valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. For further particulars apply to

w 6 JAMES MIDDLETON.

Charles county, June 4, 1789. 8

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

3 FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Pursuant to the will of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 27th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PART of that very valuable TRACT of LAND called Worton Manor, in Kent county, delightfully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; the soil of this land can be exceeded by none, being well adapted to every species of grain, tobacco and grass; and what renders it still more valuable is the immense quantity of fine timber growing on it of every kind, a good navigation, and well situated for a variety of markets.—It will be laid off into small and convenient lots, and sold on a credit of three years, by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

ts JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, May 5, 1789. 7

Elk-Ridge, June 10, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ANNE GWINN, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to render them properly attested to Mr. THOMAS CLAGETT, of Piscataway, that the most speedy measures may be taken for their discharge; and all persons indebted to her are requested to make payment to

3X EDWARD GWINN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the commissioners appointed to build a court house, prison and prison yard, at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a further sum of money to be levied on the inhabitants of said county, to enable us to finish and complete said court house, prison and prison yard.

JOSEPH GILPIN,
ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH,
4 EDWARD OLDHAM,
JOSEPH BAXTER.

Cæcil county, May 1, 1789. w8

Doctor SHAFTO,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has been regularly bred to PHYSIC and SURGERY in England; that he has been fifteen years in America, during which time, he flatters himself that he has acquired some knowledge in the diseases incident to this climate, and that he has now settled at Mr. GILBERT MIDDLETON's, near the Dock, in this city, where he may be sent to or consulted at all hours. The doctor gives every assurance that no care, attention or tenderness, shall be wanting on his part to give entire satisfaction to such as may do him the honour of calling him in to their assistance. 3w 2

Annapolis, June 10, 1789.

PUBLIC SALE of the following valuable real estates.

To be SOLD, in virtue of a decree from the honourable the chancery court of Maryland, on Monday the 22d day of June next, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL the real estate of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, consisting of the following TRACTS of LAND and LOTS of GROUND, &c. &c.

All that TRACT of LAND called Privilege or Worthington's Island, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less; all that TRACT of LAND called Watkins's Neck, containing forty-nine acres and an half of land, more or less; all that TRACT of LAND called Bagford's Fortune, containing seventy-five acres and one quarter of land, more or less. The above three tracts of land are situate on the Bay, in Patapsco Neck, about fifteen miles from Baltimore-town, and lie contiguous to each other, and are remarkably valuable for the great quantity of grass which they produce; all that TRACT of LAND called Industry, about one and an half miles distant from the former three tracts, containing one hundred and forty-two acres of land, more or less; on this latter tract is erected a dwelling-house and sundry other buildings, particularly a large and spacious brick barn; all that TRACT of LAND called Brown's Farm, containing two hundred and seventy-nine acres, more or less, near James Gittings, Esquire's, in Baltimore county; on this valuable farm there are a great variety of fruit, and a large quantity of meadow now in grass, and it is well adapted to raising wheat, Indian-corn, &c. &c. the buildings on it are commodious and valuable; all that extensive LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Jones's Falls, on which is erected a brick dwelling-house; the said lot is enclosed, and is in high culture as a garden; it is lots No. 26 and 27, according to the plot of Baltimore-town; and also one moiety and half part of two other LOTS or PARCELS of GROUND, distinguished on said plot by the numbers 28 and 29; all that valuable WATER LOT on Fell's-Point, being part of lots No. 53 and 54, as described on the plot of Fell's-Point; on this lot there are a valuable warehouse, a wooden dwelling-house, and a brick dwelling-house, and also a wharf and sundry other improvements, erected; also all that LOT of GROUND, described on the plot of Baltimore-town by the No. 568, situate on the Head of the Basin, whereon are erected a valuable brick warehouse and wharf.

The whole of the above property will be set up separately, and sold to the highest bidder.—The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security on interest, payable at one year, eighteen months, and two years, one third at each payment. Plots of the lots will be exhibited at the day of sale, and a more particular enumeration of the terms of sale, by

HERCULES COURTENAY, Trustee.

Baltimore-town, May 4, 1789. 7w 7X

Baltimore-town, May 4, 1789.

THE subscriber also gives further notice, that all and every person or persons in anywise indebted to the estate of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, are prohibited by decree of the honourable chancery court of Maryland, from paying Thomas M'Intire, and Isabella his wife, or either of them, any sum or sums of money on account of the said estate, or transacting any business with them, or either of them, on account of said William Neill's executors, until the honourable chancellor shall otherwise direct; to this notice all persons concerned are requested to attend and act accordingly. 7w

7X HERCULES COURTENAY, acting executor of William Neill.

Prince-George's county, May 30, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 30th day of July, at the plantation of my late brother Mr. RICHARD GREEN, on Anne-Arundel Manor, for payment of claims against his estate,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK of all sorts, and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The terms of sale will be made known on the day.

3X JACOB GREEN, Administrator.

All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in legally proved, on or before the day of sale, and all indebted are earnestly dehred to pay into the hands of Mr. THOMAS TILLARD, at Pig-Point, who is authorised to receive, and hath the books and accounts for that purpose. w3

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.